

Temporal and spatial build-up of heavy metal contaminants in car parks

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Purpose

An innovative experimental system was developed to quantify contaminant loads, determine their temporal and spatial variability, and obtain large data sets required for developing contaminant build-up and wash-off stormwater modeling functions for car parks.

Methodology

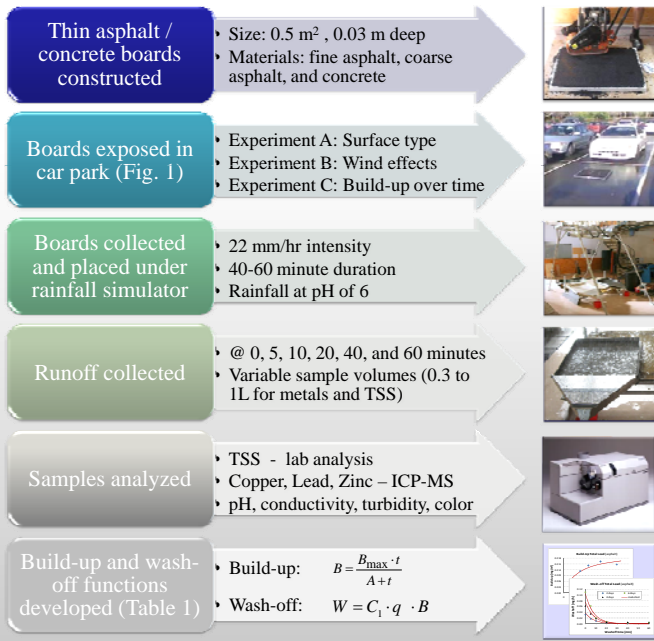


Fig 1a. Experiment A: surface type and vehicle traffic



Fig 1d. Experimental site: Clyde car park University of Canterbury, New Zealand

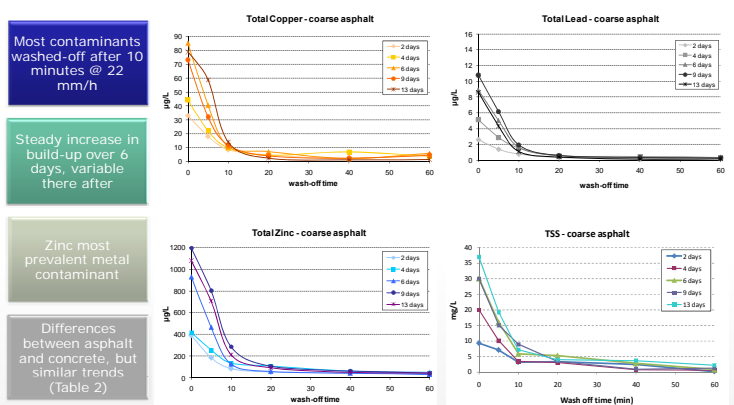


Fig 1b. Experiment B: Wind effects



Fig 1c. Experiment C: Build-up over time

Contaminant Yield Results



Lead build-up and wash-off – asphalt

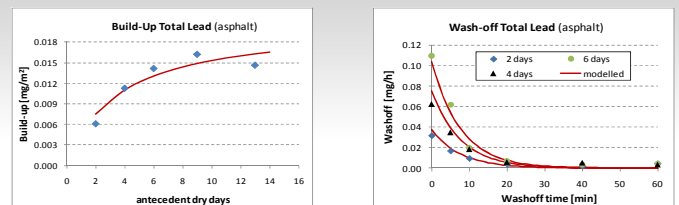


Table 1. Build-up and wash-off function parameters

	Concrete			Coarse Asphalt		
	Build-up	Wash-off		Build-up	Wash-off	
	B_{max}	A	C_1	B_{max}	A	C_1
	mg/m ²	[d]		mg/m ²	[d]	
TSS	199	5.4	0.24	93	3.9	0.27
Total zinc	1.0	5.4	0.16	5.2	4.8	0.32
Total copper	0.25	3.2	0.09	0.15	2.4	0.34
Total lead	0.04	1.7	0.15	0.02	3.6	0.33

Table 2. Contaminant build-up over time (mg/m²)

	Concrete			Coarse Asphalt		
days	2	6	13	2	6	13
TSS	48	131	144	35	64	76
Total zinc	0.39	0.65	0.77	1.7	2.5	3.5
Total copper	0.12	0.19	0.20	0.07	0.13	0.13
Total lead	0.021	0.040	0.036	0.006	0.014	0.015

Conclusions

- Experimental method applied successfully
- Surface type influences contaminant build-up
- Wind distributes contaminants across car park
- Build-up and wash-off functions useful for modeling

Research group site: www.hydroeco.info